

(Continued from page one.)

A black and white woodcut illustration of a battle scene. In the foreground, a small boat with several soldiers is on the water. In the middle ground, a large group of soldiers is gathered on a grassy field, some on horseback. In the background, there are hills and a large building or fortification.

Fig. 2

SPRAYS

BALMS

OINTMENTS

SNUFFS

TAR

NOTHING

TO CURE CATARRH IN THE NOSE

PARTS TO BE REACHED BY THE REMEDY

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm, medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers, which, when ignited, and the warm fumes inhaled would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the **accompanying illustrations** the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy **fights and kills** Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that **it can be used at home** by man, woman or child.

Free Sample by Mail

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail **a liberal trial treatment entirely free.** If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, **you cannot afford to neglect the use of this grand remedy.** Catarrh, if neglected, will extend to the lungs, finally leading to consumption. This remedy has cured Catarrh of every form in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has failed in your case, this should cure you.

CUT THIS OUT, F

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The full treatment is not expensive. The regular package, containing enough to last one whole month, sent by mail, postpaid for \$1. It is not on sale at the drug stores, as we wish our patients to get the medicine fresh from our laboratory.

Remember a postal card, or the coupon, with YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, will bring you this FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. It will also bring you free an illustrated book.

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
320 Walton Street
Dear Sir: Please send me _____
for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Book _____

Name _____
Town _____
Street or R. F. D. _____

Spells out names

DR. ABBOT'S REMEDY

REACHES
HERE

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Fig 4.

FILL IN AND MAIL AT ONCE.

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
320 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me by mail (free of cost) your Trial Treatment
for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Middle Ear,
etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Treatise on Catarrh.

Name _____

Town _____

Street or R. F. D. _____ State _____

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

Just below Drewry's Bluff, on the south side of the James, and Chaffin's Bluff, on the north side, the river makes a sharp curve to the southeast toward the high hill called Farrar's Island. The distance across the neck, where the bends in the river most closely approach each other, was about half a mile.

Butler, assured by Commodore Melancthon Smith, in command of the naval forces in the James River, that our monitors and larger vessels could get up the river no farther than Trent's Reach, conceived the idea of digging a canal across the neck at Dutch Gap which would allow the Union war vessels to come up to where they could support the infantry on either bank and have an enfilade fire upon the enemy. He made a careful reconnaissance of the position with Commodore Smith, and then got Gen. Grant and Chief Engineer Barnard to look it over. The point known as Dutch Gap was so called on account of a gap having been cut there many years before by an enterprising German in undertaking to build a waterway. Gen. Grant approved of Butler's plan, and told him to go ahead and carry it out. As the land at this point was some 60 feet high, the excavation of the canal from the lower side was made very safe, the men being protected from the direct fire of the enemy, either from their gunboats or batteries, by the high walls.

Gen. Barnard agreed with Gen. Butler that the best way of starting the work was to place a cofferdam at the lower end of the canal and then to excavate up to within 25 or 30 feet of the other side, leaving the bank at the upper cut to stand as a shield against the direct fire of the enemy. Once completed, it was felt quite confident that our naval forces could hold the James River up to Fort Darling, and there they were in a condition to attack Richmond, which would then lie almost under our guns.

Work on the canal was begun on Aug. 15 by a strong party of Butler's colored men, under the direction of Maj. Peter R. Michie, Acting Chief Engineer of the Army of the James. It was carried on with great diligence and success, but the enemy proved most annoying, and the story of this is best told in Butler's own words:

mine of 12,000 pounds of powder. The water rushed thru, but the mass of dirt composing the bulkhead fell back into the opening, and so filled up the canal that it was not of sufficient depth to be practicable for its designed purpose. Unfortunately, the channel could not be dredged, for the Confederate artillery opened at once upon it. The canal, therefore, was a failure as a military operation, the unspeakably an engineering feat of great skill. Gen. Butler took

**THE LINEUP AROUND
THE JAMES RIVER**

A different view of the matter, and at-

Lookout for Shells. "The enemy, appreciating the importance of this situation, and finding that it could not be reached by direct fire of their artillery from any point, because of our 'shield,' erected a battery of 12-inch mortars on the crest of the James, and undertook to stop our work by the fire of mortar shells, dropping them into our excavation. After a little time, however, they ceased there with considerable frequency, but did very little damage and scarcely any harm to the workmen. At a mile and a half from the front, a single mortar shell with any certainty into a space 300

fort long and 90 ft. wide. The soil was a very hard limestone gravel, so that along the banks we could dig caves, or, as they were called, bomb-proofs. These bomb-proofs were not a safe refuge whenever the danger of a shell falling where the explosion would be injurious to them. The shells were so heavy that they were thrown for the purpose indicated is a parabola of about two miles. I was familiar with this matter, for I had watched the bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, during the considerable part of a week, and thus knew the facts of the matter.

"The first thing to do was to station a couple of well-instructed men at

The first objective in view was to secure the junction of two roads coming from the southwest, the Squirrel Level and the Poplar Spring Church roads. This junction was at Peeble's Farm, two miles west of the Intrenchments on the Poplar Railroad, where the Confederates had redoubt already constructed and were strengthening it and connecting it with the right of their works. Gen. Warren was to move upon this point with Griffin's and Ayres's Divisions, while Willcox and Foster's Divisions, the Ninth Corps were to come in on his left, and when he had secured the redoubt the combined force was to move upon the Floydton road.

[illegible]

to move on the Vaughan road and form an extreme left flank. Griffin found an open field 500 yards wide in front of the Confederate intrenchments. Behind these were infantry and Dearing's dismounted cavalry. The guns in the re-
doubt assisted these with their fire. Griffin's men advanced gallantly across the open space and carried the works but lost Col. Welch, commanding the 16th Mich., as they crossed the parapet. They took one gun and some prisoners. Gen. Ayres struck directly at the rear of the right of Griffin's line, carried by a light charge, sustaining comparatively little loss. This gained us the whole line of intrenchments at that point.

Operations of the Ninth Corps.

Gen. Potter, commanding the Second Division, Ninth Corps, closed up on Griffin at Poplar Spring Church, and sent the 1st Tennessee Cavalry to the Miss-Pegram road near the Boydton road. Later he sent Gen. S. G. Griffin's Brigade to advance and try to reach the Confederates at any point. Next he sent Curtin's Brigade to support the advance of the Brigade. When about one-fourth of a mile beyond the Pegram House he found the enemy in force, with a battery of artillery in the center. The advance was advancing. He ordered Gen. Griffin to attack and Curtin to form on the left. As they advanced into the open ground the Confederates were swinging out upon them, overlapping the right flank, and the engagement soon became very severe. Potter's right flank was broken, and the 1st Tennessee Cavalry ran in some disorder. He exerted himself to rally them, but the enemy soon attacked his left flank, and he was driven back to the Pegram House, where he succeeded in checking the enemy's advance as night settled down, but he had lost heavily. He reports his loss as 1,313 missing. He took up a position in the captured line of works taken by the Fifth Corps, and the next day advanced to the front of the Pegram House from his front. Gen. Potter says that while his old troops behaved very well, his regiments had been largely filled up with recruits, who were not so faithful, and who behaved very badly, paralyzing all his efforts to rally them. He had recently lost a great many of his old troops, which contributed toward the disaster.

(To be continued.)

Pay for the Old Widows.
Mrs. E. Morton, Santa Monica, Cal., makes a plea for the old widows who are struggling to maintain themselves in their age and decrepitude. She is one of them, and has had a weary time struggling along.

THE 2d P.A. PROVISIONAL H. A.
Fighting With Grant From the Wilderness to Petersburg.

Editor, National Tribune: Just before the battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg and Cold Springs Gap, I was in the regiment: "If the thing is pressed, I think we can capture Richmond and end the war." The dispatch, now history, was: "The rebels have been defeated." "Let the thing be pressed." It was pressed.

My regiment, the 2d Pa. Provols, was made up and organized March, 1861, from the old 112th Pa. H. A. This regiment was recruited from the best of the State, and inspired, and recruiting commenced till its ranks. By January, 1864, more men than was necessary to fill its ranks were in the ranks. It was reformed the new provisional regiment. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers were reappointed to the regiment. These men had experienced three years' service, were professedly well drilled. A large proportion of the men were from the old 112th Pa. H. A.—were soldiers who had served their enlistment in various regiments, had returned home for a time, and returned to the colors.

In April, 1864, my regiment crossed the Chain Bridge, near Washington, and went to Alexandria, where we went into camp.

The first duty assigned us was guarding supply trains on the Orange & A. T. R. R. from the Fort Smith Station, about 70 miles. May 3 we were relieved from this duty, and came part of Gen. Stevenson's First Cavalry, to Gen. Burnside's Ninth Army Corps, to Fort Smith, Fort and Brandy Stations, Gen. Grant photographed to Gen. Burnside that a vast army had crossed the Rapidan River, and that we were to make a night march with the Ninth Corps and join him.

About 10 a. m., May 4, my regiment started for Fort Smith, and was drawing 50 rounds of ammunition in five days' travel. To carry this we were obliged to burn part of the contents of our knapsacks. At 10 p. m. a rapid night march of 40 miles, a dusty road, and crossed the Rapidan River, with Gen. Stevenson's Division just before daylight, May 5, marching to the mouth of the Rapidan, near Manassas Plank and Orange Plank road about 5 p. m. to the Lacey House where we went forward under fire from the rebels, and the fighting in which was then engaged in shell and grape shot, and the rebels were the rebels across the clearing. At this point we had five men hit with minie balls, and the rest of the regiment were left in the ranks to answer roll call, and tell the story of the 1864 campaign, we could not have believed

In the Wilderness.

The evening of the 5th we built a line rifle pits. Early May 6 we moved so from Lucy's two miles to the Chewn Farm. We experienced great difficulties in moving through the dense growth of cedar and scrubby timber. At the time we reached this clearing the clothing was torn and our flesh lacerated.

Company (B), Capt. Morris, in the lead as a skirmish line. Two regiments, after a march thru the jungle, were formed in line of battle at Hancock's Second Corps. At the point Hancock's Second Corps was in a fierce fight. The angry flashes of the musketry and its heavy roar, made us shudder. We were ordered on as they swayed to and fro, was an object-lesson for our new regiment. Day we were used as support for both the 1st and 2nd regiments. The men. On the evening of May 7 the regiment moved out of this logging woods.

May 8 we followed Gen. Grant's army on the road to Spotsylvania. C. H. We were posted along the Fredericksburg pike to keep it open. The 1st and 2nd regiments crossed the Ny River, driving back the force of the enemy and finally reaching the Wilderness.

of Spotsylvania, Capt. Nye, of my company, received a severe sunstroke. Gen. Stevenson, of my First Division, was killed on the 10th. We had several days of rain, and on the 11th a heavy fall, and for five days we suffered severely from cold, hunger, mud and lack of shelter. We were surrounded by around amouling campfires, trying to dry our clothing and blankets; then lie down on the damp ground to catch a little sleep.

In Grant's "Memoirs," in speaking of the service of my (Ninth) corps on the 10th, he says: "The Ninth Corps, called 'Blood Angle,' he says: 'Gen. Burnside, on the left, had advanced up the crest of the Confederate salient to the very edge of the enemy's charging line, and the rebel works.'

In the Wilderness battle my division lost 1,200 men. In the Spotsylvania battle May 8 to 13, my First Division lost 630 men. The total for the Ninth Corps was 1,200 men. My regiment lost from May 5 to 13 90 men.

Wading the North Anna.

On May 23 we waded the North Anna River, drove the rebel skirmishers from the timber just at dusk, built a line of works. In the morning we crossed and started on an all-day-and-night march to the Pamunkey River. That march of 38 miles, under a broiling hot southern sun in dusty roads was fierce.

In the operations of the North Anna River, the Totopotomoy and the Pamunkey Rivers, May 22 to June 1, morning.

On May 31 we halted at 10 p. m. along the Mechanicsville pike, near Bethesda Church, and three companies of the 1st Division were ordered to duty and were taken over newly cleared ground about two miles and posted along a piece of dense timber. We could hear the Confederates plainly in the distance, and the 1st Division, Wm. T. Hope walked over a short distance to the right to investigate the turnpike, which ran at right angle with the road. He saw the wood into the Confederate line. Comrade Hope stepped into the road and was killed. Capt. Samuel Davis, of Co. C, came towards our picket line later in the day and it was a long time before ground on the opposite side of the road. He did not heed our warning, and stepped into the road and was killed probably by the same rebel sharpshooters.

About 3 p. m. we heard a Confederate bugle call to advance. Lieut. Kellogg of my company (B), shouted: "Attention, boys!" and the bugle call ceased. We could hear the dry twigs cracking in the woods. All three companies fired a volley into the timber. My gun was the second shot. The second shot when the rebels came forward. I fired the wood, eight times our number, yelling "Yi, yi, yi," and "Surrender, you Yankees!" looked down our line, and said to my boys: "I don't see any still firing. John P. Davis, of my company, and myself were late in starting, stopping to give the Confederates a shot at close range, killing one of their number. We barely escaped capture.

Dropped by a Shell.

After I had ran about 250 or 300 yards, a large mortar shell, fired over the timber and exploded about 100 yards in front almost under my feet. I pitched headlong upon the ground from the force of the explosion. The Confederate division came charging over the Confederate body and on towards the Ninth Corps' position, and were checked by the 10th Corps, the 10th Cavalry, the 1st (the Roundheads) with repeating rifles. I finally got upon my feet and into the timber, too dazed to walk straight. I was bleeding from two flesh wounds. I was minus gun, cap and haversack. I was unable to do anything but receive notable service my regiment, the 2d Pa. Prov., experienced at and near Cold Harbor from May 31 to June 12. Suffered from lack of food and shelter. The Ninth Corps engaged them during that period, and lost 125 men.

On June 13, 1864, Grant commenced his third flanking movement both by the Chickahominy and the James Rivers.

On May 5, 1864, until June 13 the 2d Pa. marched 300 miles, made 20

We crossed the James River on June 16, and made a rapid march to Petersburg, arriving there about 5 p. m. I had been lame from my shaking up, but on the 17th I reported to my company, drew another gun and was ready

Below the James.

Comrade John P. Devine, a member of my company (B) who is living in Earre, Pa., says:

"After crossing the James River we came to a large opening in the timber and the rebels opened a heavy fire, slashed for nearly half a mile wide and the worst we had ever been in against. It was pine saplings, four or eight inches in diameter, cut to fall or to break in two. The rebels cut down the jack pines, hanging to the tops about three feet from the ground, the branches all trimmed off, with sharp points meeting us and so close together that we could not see the ground. We ordered in line of battle, and the 'Forward, march!'" Well, we were ragged enough from our experience in the hills of the Shenandoah, but when we finally got thru the slashed timber in front of Petersburg our clothes were hanging in tatters. By the time the rebels got our range and were shooting us, killing and wounding many of our regiment. We soon reached some shelter in a ravine. Col. B. A. Parney, of the 2d Pa. Prov. H. A., was with us. We were ordered to the front (First Division). We were formed in line of battle, my regiment in the lead to make a charge upon the rebel ranks who had been doing such fearful execution. Col. Parney said: 'March!—Flx bayonets—Guide right—March.' We rose up out of the ravine in the face of a murderous fire. In less than two minutes the rebels were on top of the smoke of bursting shells we could not see 10 paces in front. The rebels

of the Third Brigade, under command of Col. D. W. York, reported as follows in reference to the June 12 charge:

"The Third Brigade, under command of Col. D. W. York, consisted of two lines. The 160th Pa. was thrust out as skirmishers. At this juncture the enemy's batteries opened with shell and shrapnel. The 160th Pa. of the Third Brigade, killing and wounding a large number before my men advanced. They were then moved forward, with bayonets fixed to their rifles, to the entire distance up the slope with steadiness and bravery. The men charged. Confederate works were forced and valiantly mounted by the 160th Pa. and leaping quite over the ditch into the enemy's lines, where the fighting was very close and the conflict most heated. The 160th Pa. and the 161st Pa. men using the bayonet and bayonet succeeded in carrying the works in a handsome style, including a battery of 12-pounders. The 160th Pa. moved forward, and also succeeded in taking the second line of the enemy's works. For this praise cannot be accorded. The men making this charge, subject to them were not only to a terrible fire of shell and canister from the rebel batteries, but they were referred to, but they heavy and continuous fire, and they kepty without discharging a single piece in defense until they reached the

Gen. Burnside's report to Gen. Mead can be found as follows:

"We hold the crest of the hill about 400 yards in the rear of the enemy's line. The hill is not much higher than Third Brigade, First Division, of our corps. My two heavy-artillery regiments (2d Pa. Prov. H. A. and the 141st N. H. A.) are entirely cut to pieces. The Ninth Corps contained the other two heavy artillery regiments referred to above.

In the Rebellion Records the losses of the 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. on June 1 are given as killed, 13; wounded, 31; missing, 13 men; total, 57 men.

Ordery Sergt Knapp, of Co. D, and nearly 100 others were shot inside the Confederate lines. A solid breastwork was killed close to the Confederate battery, where our flag was found.

At the Crater.
At the Mine battle, July 30, 1864, my regiment was the first to place its colors upon the rebel works.
Says Gen. Gilbert P. Robinson's re

"The first line of battle consisted of the 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. The second line the 14th N. Y. H. A. At 4:45 a. m. the mine under the rebel fort was exploded. By keeping a strong right oblique we arrived at the Crater. Thru this Crater and 150 yards in advance of it the 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. charged."

Col. G. B. Farney, of the 2d Pa. H. A., was severely wounded in this battle. He was finally promoted to the rank of Major-General, and was killed at the Tribune of Sept. 29, 1910, in McClellan's History of the Army of the Potomac, he says:

"The regiments and parts of regiments rushed out into the right and left, and began fortifying. The 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. was heroically maintaining its position 150 yards in advance of the rest of the regiment, and it was here near until Gilbert P. Robinson, 2d Md., sent some of his men with their Spencer rifles to relieve it from a destructive flank fire and allow it to fall back. The 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. fired thousands of cartridges, and after exhausting them went among the dead and wounded for more. I probably fired 125 rounds of cartridges. I remember well that it was the white troops, and not the colored troops, that remained in and around the Crater, holding the rebels' works captured until 2:30 p. m. after the fighting had ceased. We repulsed four different Confederate charges upon us up to 2 p. m. Rebel shells came crashing down upon us almost continually, owing to our being in places. Our troops tried to hold the rebel works, but at 2:30 p. m. Gen. Frank Bartlett, Gen. Marshall and other officers surrendered us (about 700) as prisoners of war."

The 2d Pa. Prov. H. A. lost 175 men on that day. At roll call July 31 my company had only five men answer to their names. I served as a prisoner of war in various Confederate hellholes until April, 1865.

In the Globe Tavern fight, Aug. 18,

1864, my regiment lost 90 men." The History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" says:

"On Sept. 5, 1864, less than 400 men, all that was left of the 2d Pa. Prov. H. A., was consolidated with the 12th Pa. Prov. H. A. at Fort Mifflin. The regiment had performed exceedingly hard service, and lost in the short space of five months about 1,000 men."

He was engaged in writing my experience in this civil war which will include a correct history of the 2d Pa. Prov. and will be printed in book form. I wish all supporters of my regiment to send in their names to make up a roster.—Clarence Wilson, Redondo Beach, Cal.

Pensions.

E. J. Barras, U. S. N., Somerville, N. J., thinks that The National Tribune bill should be put in preference to the National Encampment bill.

Willis Dolson, 50th and 52d Ind., Clinton, Ind., enlisted at Seymour at the age of 17, and was discharged Sept. 10, 1865, on account of close of the war. He was the first man of his regiment to volunteer. He wants to say that no pension bill can do justice to the men of his class, who entered the army at so young an age, and who were broken down in health and in destitute circumstances. These are not due to extravagance on their part, but because the boys and soldiers of that generation became physically unfit for work.

Bradley Post, Wood River, Neb., cordially endorses The National Tribune pension bill, and also expresses the hope that all the soldiers and widows will receive at least \$20 a month.

James W. Shearer, West Point, Neb., says that there are some comrades there who are past 70 years old and can hardly get along on their \$15 a month, especially in Winter. The rating should be raised for them, and it will cost the Government but little.

Mrs. O. G. Davis, Kendall, N. Y., thinks that if the veterans' widows would show a little more interest there might be some chance for the passage of a bill to bring relief to so many widows left alone and uncared for in their old age.